FOREIGN NEWS.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF SPAIN. THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC-GERMAN WAR VESSELS TO SAIL FOR SPAIN-THE ACQUITTAL OF CAPT, WERNER AP-PROVED BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874. It is reported that the German Government has informed its representatives abroad that the time has arrived to recognize the Spanish Republic. The report that Germany is negotiating with

Spain for the cession of Santona is denied. BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874. The German men-of-war Nautilus and Albatross sailed from Kiel to-day for Spain. They will touch

at Plymouth. The Emperor William has approved the verdict of sequittal in the case of Capt. Werner, who was tried by court-martial for his conduct in the Mediterranean at the time of the Intransigente insurrection

PARIS, Aug. 9, 1874. The French Government has ordered an additional man-of-war to cruise off the mouth of the Bidasson. L'Union says Marshal Serrano has informed foreign powers that the Spanish Government intends to declare a blockade of the Gulf of Cantabria, and England has protested against it. MADRID, Aug. 9, 1874.

L'Epoca thinks that all danger of European complications in connection with Spanish affairs is now averted.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 10-6 a, m. The Daily Telegraph says it is reported that Russia has consented to recognize the Republic of Spain and all the other Powers will follow.

The Morning Post is informed that Capt. Werner of the German Navy, who had the trouble with the Spaniards before Cartagena will be promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

BATONNE, Monday, Aug. 10, 1874. Gen. Dorregaray, commanding the Carlist army, has resumed the offensive in Nevarre. He has captured the town of Laguardia through the treachery of the inhabitants, and is now advancing on Puebla, with the object of cutting the railway between Miranda and Logrono. Some of his men recently fired on a railroad train and severely wounded the engine-driver, who is an Englishman.

The Republican General Blanco, with eight battalions and twelve pieces of artillery, is advancing to retake Laguardia.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

THE WAR-SHIP ORENOQUE TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM CIVITA VECCHIA.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874. The relations between France and Italy are

very satisfactory. BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874. The Kölnische Zeitung says the French Goveroment has agreed to recall the war-ship Orenoque from Civita Vecchia, and that the vessel will probably quit the station she has so long occupied before the 15th

RIOT IN PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874. There was a serious riot in Portsmouth tonight, in consequence of the pier authorities closing a thoroughfare. A mob of several thousand persons destroyed the obstraction to travel. The police authorities charged upon them repeatedly. Many of the policemen and rioters were severely injured. A renewal of the rioting is feared.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 1874. The rioting in Portsmouth was renewed Saturday and several persons were seriously injured. The military were obliged to come to the aid of the police, and the mob then dispersed.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION TO FORMOSA-CIR-CULATION OF FOREIGNERS IN THE INTERIOR OF JAPAN-THE PERUVIAN TREATY UNPOPULAR IN

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The steamer Colorado has arrived here, bringing intelligence from Yoko-

bama to July 20. The Japan Gazette says: The great subject of interest still continues to be the Japanese expedition to Formosa. The Japanese have succeeded in the primary object of the expedition, and might retire with good grace. Indeed, they have nothing else to do there, unless it be true that they think of colonizing, and that to all foreigners, and to many among themselves, appears mere folly.

the month. The Emperor pays out of his privy, purse the expenses of a foreign doctor to attend the troops in Formosa. The Deliberate Assembly begins its sittings in September. There is a report that the Japanese have left the Island of Saghalien and gone to Yesso. It has been publicly mentioned for some days, and not contradieted, that the would-be assassins of Iwakura, lately Japanese Embassador to foreign powers, have been decapitated. The Japanese Government has appealed to the Circuit Court of California against an adverse deagainst the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for \$10,250 evidently opposed to the circulation of foreigners in the interior unless they will agree to be subject to

Japanese law. The Chinese authorities have consented to a teleanchorage and the foreign settlement of Foochow The Peruvian treaty seems to be very unpopular with the Chinese, who are said to have refused to do more than come to a provisional arrangement until the report of the Coolie Commissioner is received.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Ex-Presideont Thiers is very unwell. The Pope has declared his intention to cre-

According to intelligence from Kingston, Jamaica, to Aug. 8, a severe shock of earthquake was fell at noon on that day, at St. Kitta, St. Thomas, and Antigua. The oscillation was fully a minute in du-ration. No damage is reported.

The London Times reports that Pere Hyacinthe resigned his charge in Geneva on account of a dispute between the moderate and extreme sections of the Old Catholic party. He sides with and takes the leadership of the Moderates.

The steamer MacGregor, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, brings Honolulu dates to July 29. The Gazette complains that the King's Cabinet is weak. It says it ought to be remodelled, and that the present members are mere adventurers. The Legislative Assembly has passed an appropriation bill for \$970,565. A fill to and steam navigation to foreign countries passed to a final reading.

According to intelligence from Sydney, N. S. W., to July 4, the wreck of the British Admiral had been sold for £2,150. The bodies of six victims of the wreck washed ashore were properly interred. Fiji was impatiently awaiting the decision of the British Government on the question of annexation. The Commissioners sent from France to New-Zealand to investi gate the facts realative to the escape of Rochefort had been at work. All the convicts in New-Caledonia will be removed to the Island of Pines for their better secu-rity. Immigrants are arriving in New-Zealand from Great Britain at the rate of 6,000 per month.

A telegram from Rome says that on Friday night an armed hand of forty persons quitted the town of Imoia and proceeded to Bologna, destroying the telegraph lines and disarming the railway watchmen as they went. The band was pursued by a military force and nearly all of its members were arrested, and their arms and ammunition seized. There has been some exeltement in Bologna, caused by the organization of revthe town is now tranquil. Another telegram received resterday states that eight leaders of the Internationale have been arrested at Rome, and other arrests have been made in Florence and other Italiao cities. Papers were selized showing that the Internationale has been making great progressin Italy.

the leading Sunday school workers were present. Friday morning the Rev. Dr. L. F. Towasend, the author of "Credo," delivered a powerful and eloquent lecture on "The Sunday school and the Scientists." The audience was cuthusiastic and a repetition of the lecture has been called for. John B. Gough spoke with great power in the afternoon to about 3,000 persons. Dr. C. H. Fowler of Chicago lectured in the evening on "Moses." A severe storm passed over the ground at noon, but did no damage.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

DETAILS OF THE RIOTING AT SOMERVILLE - A PERSONAL QUARREL THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE -FOUR MEN KILLED-QUIET RESTORED BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE MILITIA FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 9 .- Persons who rived here yesterday morning from Somerville, report all quiet and that there had been no further fighting than reported in these dispatches Friday night; also, that when the militia, which left here last night, arrived there, they found the excitement still great, but o fighting going on. It seems that the trouble originated in a personal quarrel between Green Hendon, a white man, and Cash Warren, .. leading negro politician, which was renewed on Friday, and which led to an attempt to arrest Oscar Burton, by Sheriff Reeves and his two brothers, who are leading Republicans and represented as desperate and determined men. Burton shot and killed Paul Reeves and was in turn shot and killed by Sheriff Reeves, whereupon a fire was opened upon Speriff Reeves and his remaining brother, from windows and doors on the street, and they were shot down. The wildest excitement ensued and efforts were made by some persons to organize the negroes into armed bodies, but, as far as known, at present, without success, and better counsel prevailed. Quiet was restored.

From Capt. Harvey Mather, editor of The Ledger of this city, who returned from Somerville yesterday afternoon, the following account of the riot at Somerville yes-

noon, the following account of the riot at Somervine yesterday is detailed:

The election of the day before had been hotly contested, and many negroes had attended the polls during the day heavily armed, and some had openly threatened to burn the town. During the day a prominent negro politician named Casa Warren, had cursed and abused a young brother of Mayor Hendon, and yesterday encountering Mayor Hendon on the street began to abuse him, and finally snapped a pistol twice in the face of the Mayor, who then drew a pistol and shot him dead. Almost simultaneously two or three shots were fired at the negro by the friends of the Mayor, who had collected there, among whom was Oscar Burton, who was subscouently charged with firing at Warren when he met his death. The negroes, who had become very much incensed at the death of Warren, threatened to kill Burton, who, about 11 o'clock appeared on the street armed with a double-barreled shot-gun and pistol. Judge J. G. Reeves, Aberit Reeves, Sherif elect, and Paul Reeves, attempted to arrest and disarm Burton. Owing to a report that a body of negroes were marching into town, Burton refused to be arrested, and they opened fire on him, wonding him severely in four different places. He retarned the fire from the shot-gun, mortally wounding Paul and Albert Reeves, and then tell himself, but raising on his elbow, drew a pistol and shot J. G. Reeves in the shoulder, inflicting a dangerous, but not necessarily fatal wound. A party of negroes who had by this time congregated, then opened fire on Burton, shooting him in a number of places; one rushing up, put a pistol 70 his back and fired. In all he received 13 wounds, and if any prove fatal, which the doctors doubt, it will be the one mentioned.

The excitement that followed was intense. Reports

wounds, and if any prove fatal, which the doctors doubt, it will be the one mentioned.

The excitement that followed was intense. Reports spread that negro ranners had been sent to the country to stir up the various colored societies, and Memphis was telegraphed to for aid, and many negroes left town, as was supposed, to procure reinforcements, among whom was Williamson, who in a speech during the canvass had said if the Civil Rights bill was not passed he would ride in blood up to his bridgle bits. Williamson was captured on Friday night at Moscow, but afterwards escaped. On the arrival of the military from Memphis they found the citizens in arms, and the town under a struct patrol. Their arrival was hailed with great joy by the white citizens, at whose carnest request Capt. Duncan's Chickasaw Guards agreed to remain until Monday, while the remainder returned home last evening.

A COLORED CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE SHOT

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 9.-Last night A. C. Burton (colored), candidate for the Legislature, was shot and mortally wounded at Braden's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, by some unknown person. The shooting caused intense excitement among the negroes in the thenity, and a riot was feared, but at last accounts all was quiet.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. THE PROCEEDINGS CLOSED ON SATURDAY-THE

STATE ADMINISTRATION UPHELD-AN UNEX-PECTED VICTORY FOR THE CASEY PINCHBACK FACTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.-The Republican State Convention reassembled yesterday morning. Among the resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions was the following:

That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for officers none but men of known honesty and capacity, and that such who are unmindful of the interest of the State, and those whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity under any pretense whatever. The resolutions approve the State administration for

preserving the right course while contending with an organized system of vilification or misrepresentation at nome and abroad; denouncing violence and attempts to bring about conflicts of the races; and pleage the party to give a fair election, and to reduce expenditures. Antonio Dubuciet, the present incumbent, was nom-

inated for State Treasurer by a large majority. There were more votes cast than there were delegates present, but, on motion of Frank Morey, the opposing candidate, the nomination was made unanimous.

The results of the Convention have been an unexpected victory of the Casey-Pinchback faction over Kellogg, Packard and company. The Convention adourned sine die. The closing proceedings were apparently more orderly and harmonious. It is under stood that the nominations will receive the united support of the party.

VOORHEES'S REPLY TO MORTON. SENATOR MORTON IN THE ROLE OF AN APOLOGIST

ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION-INFLATION AND SPECIE PAYMENT AS PRESENTED BY MR. VOOR-HEES-THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL-THE CONGRES-SIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees delivered his speech in reply to Senator Morton at Terre Haute, Iud., last Friday evening. Senator Morton's speech was such as to piace his opponents on the defensive, and Mr. Voorhee's reply was mainly a defense of the Indiana Demo cratic platform, with the construction of which be is supposed to have had much to do. In answer to Mr. Morton's charge that the Democratic party entertained different views in different States on the financial question, and other public issues, Mr. Voorhees said: "Take the six States of New-England, and add to them the great States of New-York and Pennsyl vania, thus comprising the controlling forces both in talent and wealth of the entire Republican party, and Senator Morton has not friends enough in them to procure for him an invitation from the Republican organization of any one these States to deliver the financial views he did He speaks for his party in Indiana, but he could not speak for a single county in the States I have named. He is not only opposed by the Republican organizations and the Republican press of the entire East, out he is solidly and, I had almost said, contemptuously, confronted and defeated in his financial ideas and la ore by his own Republican President." He further said that Senator Morton surrendered at Washington to the consolidated capital of the country, and now finds himself involved in those inconsistencies and contradictions which always embarass a man who attempt to arguetalquestion against his convictions. "He appears now." Mr. Voorhees said, " rather as an apologist for his attempt to increase the currency, than as the bold defender of this, the best political act of his life." In support of the resolution of the Democrats in regard to the payment of the 5-20 bonds, Mr. Voornees took the ground that the bonds were a public debt, and should be paid in greenbacks. Messes. Morton, Sherman, Bingham, and Thad. Stevens, he said, had said this was the law, and he quoted from Mr. Morton to show that his denunciation of that part of the Democratic platform was inconsistent with his record. In speaking upon the question of specie payment and arguspeaking upon the question of specie payment and arguing sized showing that the Internationale has been making great progress in Italy.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

FARPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Sunday-school Assembly grows in attendance and entimeliasm. On Thursday Bishop Janes lectured on "Sympathy."

H. C. Tranzbull on the "Superintendent," and Mrs.

Willing on "Temperance." A concert under the direction of Philip Philips and a display of beautiful stere-tion yiews closed the day's proceedings. Many of NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1874.

is much talk in regard to a system of exports and imports by which we may procure and retain a sufficient amount of gold to redeem our circulation and pay everything in specie. This is a delasion and a soare, and misleads the people with words without meaning. There never was and never will be a circulating medium in a commercial and agricultural nation based on a sufficiency of gold and silver to redeem more than one dollar of it in three. The actual redemption of a paper currency in the precious metals never did and never will take place. It is a theory in finance proclaimed to give confidence. If the confidence should arise from any other source the same end would be accomplished. Gold has no more intrinsic value than any other kind of matter. It is worth to man only what it will buy for him. When Pizarro conquered Peru he shod his soldiers' horses with gold, and yet is the midst of this seeming abundance, in many instances, man and beast starved to death together. It is the stamp of the Government which gives currency to both."

The remainder of the speech was devoted to local issues and a discussion of the Civil Rights bill. The courts, he thought, would certainly conclude that the Federal Government does not have the right to enact such a law. The claim that the Roublican party had engaged in self-examination and purification on its own motion, he said, was totally unfounded. After giving in detail the leading facts connected with the recent investigations by Congress, he asked what had been done to those found guilty. Instead of being punished, the publical malefactors were in high favor with the Republican party, and nearly all of them had been rewarded with office.

GOSSIP REGARDING THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

GOSSIP REGARDING THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. Washington, Aug. 9.—The Washington Sunday papers are discussing with much earnestness the question of the next Presidency. A correspondent, described by The Sunday Herald as a very prominent gentleman,urges the nomination of Gen. Sherman by the Democratic party, stating that he is the most popular man in the Eastern States, and that the removal of the headquar-ters of the army to St. Louis will have the effect of rendering him the most popular man the West. An anony-mous correspondent, in the same paper, refers to the possible candidature on the Republican ticket of Chief Jus tice Waite, but speaks in terms of praise of Secretary Bristow's action, in his short time in the Treasury Department, and nominates him as the standard bearer of the people for 1876.

GEN. GARFIELD'S PROSPECTS FOR RENOMINA-TION TO CONGRESS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9.-Incomplete returns from the XIXth Congressional District indicate that the majority of the primaries on Saturday night were carried for Garfield, and that he will be renominated on the first ballot. Sixty-eight votes constitute a majority of the Convention. Garfield carries Lake County, with 20 votes; probably Portage, solid, with 25 votes; and gets 14 delegates from Trumbull; at least 15 from Ashtabula, with Geauga to hear from. The latter will pretty certainly go for Gardeld. His opponents in the Convention will be the Hon. L. C. Jones of Trum bull, and S. S. Nothway of Ashtabula. The opposition to Gen. Garfield has been unusually determined, but the result of the primaries shows that he has a large majority, and his nomination on Thursday by acclanation seems probable. At his last election, two years ago, he had a majority of 10,935. This will doubtless be reduced this Fall, but his election by a strong majority

GOV. WALKER'S CANVASS IN RICHMOND.

Washington, Aug. 9 .- Gov, Walker, who was nominated by the Democrats for Congress from the Richond District in Virginia, is having some trouble in mustering a: the opposing elements of his party but his friends say that before election day the Democrats will present a united front in his support and that he will be elected. The leaders of the parry are opposed to allowing the spirit of dissension to become general in their midst.

SINKING OF A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.

THE STEAMER HENRY AMES STRIKES A SNAG AND SINKS-FOUR LIVES REPORTED LOST-THE ESTI-

MATED LOSS ON BOAT AND CARGO, \$130,000. VICKBURG, Miss., Aug. 9-The steamer Henry mes, with a full cargo, from St. Louis for New Orleans, struck a snag Friday night near Waterproof, and sank in 25 feet of water. The Henry C. Yeager is along side the sunken steamer. Only three lives are known to have been lost. The steamer had about 1,200 tons of assorted merchandise. The value of the boat and cargo is estimated at \$130,000. The boat was owned and insured in St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9 .- The Henry Ames had a full trip carge of about 1,500 tons through and 300 tons way freight, consisting principally of grain, bacon, lard, flour, potatoes and hay, and 15,000 packages of sundries. Her sinking was caused by striking a hidden obstruction. A German woman and two children going to Bayon Sara, and a French woman going to Cook's Landing, were lost, and probably others, but no cabin passengers. The missing books and papers of the boat have been found. The boat was insured for \$25,000.

THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.

LATE OFFICIAL REPORTS-AN ATTACK ON THE SIOUX CONTEMPLATED BY THE CHIPPEWAS-THE VAL-LEY OF THE NIOBRARA ALIVE WITH INDIANS-A

BAND OF BRULES DEFEATED BY THE PONCAS. Washington, Aug. 9 .- Capt. R. A. Torry of the 13th Infantry, commanding at Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory, reports that Capt. Bates's company made a scout recently and attacked a party of eight In dians about 20 miles south of the Sweet Water, killing one Sloux and capturing seven horses and one mul-One of Capt. Bates's scouts was seriously wounded. The Shoshone scouts at Camp Brown discovered on the 19th of July a heavy and fresh trail going north on Muddy Creek, evidently to war upon the Snoshones, but owing to the absence of cavalry, a blow could not be

Major J. E. Yard, 20th Infantry, commanding at Fort Pembina, Dakota, reports that Carcagnon, an Indian from Pembina, arrived at the fort on Aug. 1, with a report that a band of Chippewa Indians, numbering about 100, were to start for a point about two days' march from the fort, due west, where there are 80 lodges of Sioux. The Chippewas were going with the intention of fighting them, and would come toward the fort, intending to visit the wife of one of the men murdered by the Sioux. They were expected at the fort in about four days. Another party of Chippewa Indians were going to Devil's Lake for the purpose of making a treaty with the Sioux. Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, had directed Major Yard to send a company to prevent a collision between the Chippewas and Stoux, nstructing the officers to use good judgment to prevent any irritating action on the part of the troops.

Lieut. F. M. Lyade, commanding at New-Ponet

agency, Dakota Territory, reports that on July 16 report was received at the agency that a party of Sioux had been seen near the lower village. The Poneas immediately went out in pursuit and after following them about 20 miles overtook and killed two, there being ight in the party chased. A report was also received that several parties were seen on the hills near the Bohemian settlement. The Poncas went out to the Niobrara, but did not cross. The parties on the hills

Niobram, but did not cross. The parties on the hills were thought to be Sioux.

Capt. Kinzie Bates of the 1st Infastry, commanding the camp on the Niobrara River, reports that a large number of Indians made their appearance about the camp on the 16th of July and attempted to run off the stock of the settlers, but were prevented by the troops. Subsequently information was received that they had carried off some 20 head of cattle from a settler living in the lower settlement, and Capt. Bates started for that point, but the Indians succeeded in getting across the Niobrara. Pursuit was given, but in the darkness of might the Indians got off. The party stealing cattle was backed by about 150 to 200 Sioux, bent on mischief and ready for anything. In fact the valley of the Niobrara was alive with Indians. Capt. Bates speaks of his force being inadequate, and says he should have at least 30 mounted men with good horses to protect the settlers. If a good sound thrashing could be administered, the Indians would hereafter keep on the other side of the Niobrara. At present they know they can soon tire down the apologies he has for horses by making namerous febrits and then suddenly strike an unexpected point and get away with impunity.

and get away with impunity.

A later disputch from Capt. Bates announces that the
Poneas had whipped the Brules five miles from camp on the Niobrara, and all the stolen cattle were recover. In forwarding the report Gen. Terry says that a req sition has been made for money to buy ten borses, a as soon as it is procured the horses will be purchased.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, August 9 .- Surgeon John C. Spear is ordered to the receiving ship Potomac; Lieut. Andrew Dunlap is detached from the Worcester and ordered to return home; Ensign John S. Abbott, from duty on the monitors at Pensacola, and placed on sick leave: Surgeon Joseph Hogg, from the receiving ship Potomae, and ordered to the Canandaigua. First-Licut. James W. Reilly, of the Ordnance Depart-ment, has been assigned to duty at the Bonecia Arsenal, Cal., to take effect when relieved from duty at the Mili-tary Academy at West Point.

THE PLYMOUTH INQUIRY.

THE TWO MAIN WITNESSES. MR. BEECHER TO FOLLOW MR. MOULTON WITHOUT DELAY-GEN. TRACY NOT OUT OF THE CASE-

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee ntend to close the direct and cross-examination of Francis D. Moulton to-night, if possible, and to devote the next afternoon and evening to Mr. Beecher. There is no truth in the rumor that Gen. Tracy has withdrawn from the case, although it is probable that he will not cross-examine Mr. Moulton. The friends of Mr. Beecher assert that the next witness has been consulting with Mr. Tilton and ex-Judge Morris. Mr. Moulton had a long talk last night with Gen. Butler, who had been to West Point during the day, and not to Mr. Beecher's farm at Peekskill. A lawyer has explained Mr. Bowen's former efforts to prosecute Mr. Beecher.

THE WORK BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. GEN. TRACY NOT TO CROSS-EXAMINE MR. MOULTON-

THE NEXT WITNESS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN IN CONSULTATION WITH MR. TILTON AND EX-JUDGE MORRIS.

The desire of members of the Plymouth Committee for a quiet Sunday out of town, which was given as a reason for the postponement of Mr. Moulton's examination from Saturday evening to this afternoon at 3 o'clock, was not gratified in the case of several of them. Mr. Sage, the Chairman, was disappointed in his intention of spending Sunday at the seaside, and occupied a considerable part of the day in consultation with two of his colleagues concerning the work of the week just opened. Of other persons closely concerned in the investigation several were away from the city. Mr. Beecher was at his country house in Peeks kill, and it was understood that his counsel, T. G. Shearman, who was also out of town, was with him. Both are expected in Brooklyn this morning. B. F. Tracy of counsel for the Committee spent Sunday with his family at Long Branch. He s expected to be present at the meeting of the Committee this afternoon, and it is stated on the best authority that he has not retired from his connection with the Committee, as has been rumored. But, on account of the manner in which he has been brough into relation with Mr. Moulton in the past, it is not probable that he will conduct the cross-examination of Mr. Moulton. John L. Hill of counsel for the Committee was out of town in search of rest. Mr. Tilton and his counsel, ex-Judge S. D. Morris.

were together in Brooklyn yesterday and spent a part of the day with Mr. Moulton. The three have met in Mr. Moulton's house several times in the past few days, and have also had conversations elsewhere. From this comes the opinion of certain members of the Committee of Inquiry, and also of Mr. Beecher's friends, that Mr. Moulton's preparations for the Committee to-day have been directed by consultation with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Morris, and that legal advice has been freely given by the latter in the shaping of Mr. Moulton's plans, Mr. Moulton is thought to have the matter ready which he will present to the Committee, but he is reticent concerning its char acter, and it is not known whether he will make a full, personal statement of his connection with the case and the details of his relations with the three persons immediately involved, or will simply offer in evidence the documents in his possession, with explanations of the preumstances of his receiving each. There have been some apprehensions expressed lest Mr. Moulton should iccline to submit to a cross-examination. Concerning this a member of the Committee said yesterday that are was taken to get Mr. Moulton's promise, when he appeared before the Committee last Wednesday night, that he would allow himself to be cross-examined. If he should refuse to abide by his agreement the Com mittee could not compel him to submit to questioning, but they could and would send out with the official re port of Mr. Moulton's hearing that he refused to be examined in violation of his promise. The Committee said its representative, hardly thought that Mr. Moulton would venture to take such an attitude, though some of them expected he would do his worst against Mr. Beecher. He would probably try to fill up all the caps in Mr. Tilton's charges and make the stronges presentation possible against Mr. Beecher. A very horough and rigid cross-examination would follow Mr. Moulton's presentation with as little delay as pos The Committee wished to get through with what Mr Moulton had to present and with his cross-examination If possible, in one day, and would be willing to sit till midnight if that could be accomplished. They don't wish Mr. Moulton's statement to go out without something along with it to throw light upon it. The plau hich several members of the Committee favor, and which will probably be adopted is to get through with Mr. Moulton's hearing and cross-examination this afternoon and evening, if that can be done, to send out together the reports of both, and then to call Mr. Beecher as soon as may be thereafter, perhaps to-morrow afternoon, to hear him, cross-examine him fully, and be done with im to-morrow, if practicable.

Mr. Beecher's counsel says that he does not know that Mr. Beecher has prepared a written statement, and that he awaits the Committee's request to know whether he shall furnish a written statement or give eral explanations upon any subjects suggested by the Committee. Others of Mr. Beecher's friends believe that ne has already prepared a written statement, and that, in addition thereto, he will offer any verbal explanation that may be asked for. Any new witnesses whom Moulton's testimony may stimulate the Committee to have summoned will come after Beecher, but one of the lawyers concerned in the investigation said yesterday that Mrs Tilton would hardly be summoned again, though he knew from the evidence of others that she had not told nearly all that might be told about her husband. When sked if he thought any steps would be taken immediately in the suit of Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher, this gentleman remarked that it was exceedingly improbable that Mr. Tilton or his counsel would move in the matter till it was seen what would be the result of the investigation of the Committee of Inquiry. Mr. Titton's counsel said on Saturday that the papers would b served upon Mr. Beecher's lawyer as soon as they could be prepared, but the Committee's counsel said that he ooked on the suit as a light matter, even if there was a sincere determination to carry it through to the end, because Mr. Tilton's case would be so very frail in court Even if Mr. Beecher were guilty," said he with a smile, he would hardly have reason to dread a suit, because Mr. Tilton has no evidence to offer of any value. None of his wife's statements could be admitted, and a great deal of the evidence which has been admitted before the Committee would be excluded. The Committee is the best tribunal for Mr. Tilton. It has treated him with courtesy and even indulgence, allowing him to go and nake all serts of assertions and to offer any kind of evi-

Mr. Moulton said on Saturday, in answer to an in quiry, if his reference to Mrs. Hooker in his recent let ter to Mr. Beecher was intended to cause a presump tion of Mr. Beecher's guilt, that the letter reterred to was regarded by him at the time it was written as a private note which he never supposed would be pubished. It had been published through no instrument ality of his, and he declined to say anything further about it than that the reference was not intended to create a presumption of Mr. Beecher's guilt, nor was it designed to indicate the nature of the documents in his

GEN. BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS. VISIT TO WEST POINT AND NOT TO PEEKSKILL-A CONFERENCE WITH MR. MOULTON.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler started from his ome in Gloucester, Mass., on Friday afternoon, and taking the Fall River line of steamers, sailed for this city. He arrived here on Saturday morning and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Soon after his arrival he was accosted by several newspaper reporters and asked whether he would act as counsel for Mr. Moulton. Gen. Butler replied : "I am not here to add any statements in regard to the case, and added afterward, when pressed with other questions, " I don't desire to talk of the case at all." Soon after 9 a. m yesterday Gen. Butler requested that a carriage should be called, saying that he was going to make a trip up the Hudson. He wished to take the 10 a. m. train, and said that he might be expected to return in the afternoon. After Gen. Butler had driven away to the depot in Fortysecond-st. it was whispered among the bystaucers that he was going to see the Rev. Henry Ward Beccher, who

was spending the Sunday at his farm near Peekskill. During the day there were many callers upon Gen. But ler. When they inquired where he had gone, and when he was expected to return, they were told that he had gone up the Hudson and was expected back upon the train that would reach the city at 6:25 p. m. As the GEN. BUILER'S CONSULTATION WITH THE NEXT time drew pear for Gen. Butier to return it was cur rently reported in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and in other places of public resort both up and down town that he had gone to Mr. Beecher's to consult with him and others in relation to the best course to be pursued in the man-agement of the case before the Investigating Committee. was said that Gen. Butler had received a dispatch from Francis D. Moulton and urged to come on from Gloucester at once. It was not deemed certain whether Gen. Butler was at Mr. Moulton's on Saturday afternoon and evening, but many said that they believed that he was there and had been assisting the next witness in preparing the statement in such a manner that a way might be opened to a future settlement. It was also said that doubtless Mr. Moulton had grave doubts as to the manner in which many things would be best presented to the Investigating Committee, and it was upon these points that he had wished for Gen. Butler's Gen. Butler's trip up the Eudson and his probable motives for this visit to New-York were the chief topics of conversation wherever a knot of persons

About 63 p. m. the interest in Gen. Butler's movements was greatly increased by Francis D. Moulton's entering the vestibule of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He advanced to the counter and asked whether Gen. Butter had returned. A boy was called and Mr. Moulton's card taken to Gen. Butler's room. Soon afterward the messenge returned and said that Gen, Butler had not arrived. Mr. Moultonasked to be shown to the room, and said he would there awalt Gen. Butler's return. His request was complied with, and the eyes of the throng in the vestibule followed Mr. Moulton as he went up stairs. This incident seemed to the bystanders a strong proof that the rumors that had been current during the after noon in relation to Gen. Butler's mission to this city were based upon good foundation of fact, and the Plymouth inquiry became the topic of earnest conver-

Gen. Butler reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel about ? p. m. He entered by the private door from Fifth-ave. and went to his room, where he found Mr. Moulton awaiting him.

After a protracted interview, during which Gen. Butler declined to be disturbed by callers, Mr. Moulton returned to the office of the hotel, and inquired whether B. G. Jayne, late special agent of the Treasury Department, was in his room. His card was sent up, and in a few minutes Mr. Moulton received an invitation to call at Mr. Jayne's room. Believing that Gen. Butler might now be at lessure for a few moments, the writer sent : card to his room, and a courteous invitation was immediately returned to call. Geu. Butler was informed of the rumors that had been current during the day, to the effect that he had come to this city on business connected with the Plymouth Inquiry, and that it was generally believed that he had been up to Mr. Beecher's country seat that afternoon, where he had been invited to consuit upon the case before the Investigating Com-

Gen. Butler said that the rumors were entirely without any foundation in fact whatever. He had not seen Mr. Beecher since the beginning of the investigation, and his visit to this city was upon business with which Mr. Beecher was not connected in any way. He had not consulted with Mr. Beecher about the case, and was in no way his counseler or adviser. Gen. Butler admitted that he had made a trip up the Hudson, from which he had just returned. "I went to West Point," continued he, "to visit my son, who is connected with the Mili-tary Academy there. I had not seen him for some time, and I thought that I would better improve the opportunity to make my son a visit. I was accompanied by two gentlemen," added Gen. Butler, laughing heartily. so that I can bring them forward to prove an alibi if necessary. There is really no foundation for the report that I am connected with the Beecher case, and I hope it will be corrected."

Gen. Butler was then asked whether he had not been n consultation with Francis D. Moulton in relation to his statement which he has been preparing to lay before the Investigating Committee on Monday afternoon. At this question he laughed again, and said vaguely that he had seen Mr. Moulton often. Gen. Butler was non-committal on this suidect, and said nothing that could be interpreted one way or the other. He acknowledged that he had seen Mr. Moulton frequently, but would not say anything further by which any clew could be obtained whether he had advised him or not in relation to his statement which he is preparing. It could be inferred that Gen. Butler was on very friendly terms with Mr. Moulton, but he dropped no word that would indicate whether Mr. Moulton was his client or not Gen. Butler has not yet decided how long a stay he will make in this city, but he may depart to-day,

MR. BOWEN'S COURSE.

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORTED INTERVIEW-A FORMER ATTEMPT TO GET EVIDENCE AGAINST MR.

BEECHER-AN INTERESTING LETTER. Henry C. Bowen went to his country seat at Woodsteck, Conn., on Friday afternoon. He has sent from there the tollowing card, denving the truthfulness of a reported conversation with him printed in The Brooklyn Eagle of Friday and copied into THE TRIBUNE

on Saturday: on Saturday:

PUTNAM, Conn., Aug. 8.—In the dispatches prioted in the papers to-day appears what purports to be the substance of an interview of H. C. Bowen with a reporter of The Brooklyn Eagle on the Brooklyn scaudal. I have had no interview whatever with that or any other had no interview whatever with that or any other paper or individual. The whole story from beginning to end is a stupendous fraud. Make the correction immediately, and oblige HENRY C. BOWEN.

E. T. Wood, a Brooklyn lawyer, who says that about 18 months ago be went with Mr. Bowen, H. B. Claffin and others to see Mrs. Woodhull in regard to certain evidence implicating Mr. Beecher, which she claimed to possess, made a statement of his connection with the case on Saturday. He asserted that he was employed as counsel by Henry C. Bowen's nephew to see if state ments made to him by Mr. Bowen concerning alleged eriminal acts on Mr. Beecher's part had a basis of fact. and in that case to begin criminal proceedings against Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Woodhull was then under indictment in a United States Court, and was under heavy bonds. and Mr. Wood thought that it was a good time to get the truth from her. He felt warranted from the influence of the Bowens with the Administration, he says, to promise Mrs. Woodhull that she should not be proseented if she would furnish facts which would justify criminal prosecution of Mr. Beecher by Mr. Bowen. He ound that most of the documents in her possession which she claimed were damaging to Mr. Beecher, were letters written by Mr. Tilton. Besides these there were a few letters written by Mr. Beecher, none of which said Mr. Wood, established that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of adultery. Mrs. Woodhull, according to Mr. Wood's statement, assumed a great appearance of mys tery, and made some very disgusting asser-tions of her knowledge of Mr. Beecher's guilt, but no lawyer could make anything of them. From his general knowledge of the case, Mr. Wood expressed the opinion that Mr. Beecher is innocent, and that there is an appearance of malice in Mr. Tilton's charges, and there would be room for suspicion of blackmailing but for the position of the persons concerned. With regard to Mrs. Hooker, Mr. Wood declared that he had information from a trustworthy private source which convinced him that she was laboring under hallucination at the time referred to in 'Mr. Monitou's recent letter to Mr. Beecher, and this hallucination was the result of her relations with Mrs. Woodbull.

One of Mr. Bowen's letters to Mr. Beecher, written in 1863, now given to the public, is of interest as showing Mr. Bowen's desire at that time for a lasting settlement of the difficulties between them:

of the difficulties between them:

BROOKLYN, April 2, 1863.

My DEAR Six: In the hour of deep affiction my heart turns to those friends yet spared, on whom I desire to lean with more affectionate tenderness than ever before. I am so shocked and bewildered by my bereavement that I can scarcely believe it a reality, and I then my self constantly thinking of others who may and must soon follow the dear departed. Heaven seems but a hand's-breath distant, and were it not for my precious ten motherless children I could most easily say goodby to this world of sorrow. My dear Sir, my heart chings to you, and will, and God willing it shall, until my work on earth is fluished. O for one oreath from the heavenly land which would sweep away every heart barrier between us! As God is my judge, I have been always, everywhere, your true friend. I have grieved and sorrowed over the past five years as never before in my life. The influences which have been at work to drive you from me—not me from you—have been palpable. Yet I have siently waited the will of God. The time has come for me to speak, and I now say that whoever has said or done that which has chilled your feetings to me, or to any member of my family, has done

Bee Fifth Pass.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A NEW GOLD COUNTRY. DISCOVERIES OF THE BLACK HILLS EXPEA

DITION. INDICATIONS OF GOLD EVERYWHERE IN THE BLACK HILLS REGION-THE SURFACE SOIL WELL REPAYS WASHING-A COUNTRY OF GREAT BEAUTY AND PRODUCTIVENESS-NATURE'S EFFORTS FOR THE HUSBANDMAN-A DIVERSIFIED FLORA-THE HIGH-EST POINT IN THE BLACK HILLS SCALED.

PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Forwarded to Fort Laramy by special scout from THE TRIBUNG

HEADQUARTERS BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION, EIGHT AND A HALF MILES SOUTH-EAST OF HARNEY'S PEAK, DAKOTA TERRITORY, Aug. 2.—The country which the expedition has traversed has proved to be one of the most fertile and beautiful sections in the United States. Indications of gold were discovered about a week ago, and within two days its presence in sufficient quantities abundantly to repay working has been established beyond a doubt. How large an area the gold section covers cannot be determined without further exploration, but the geological characteristics of the country, the researches of our prospectors, and all the indications point to valuable fields. So far we have obtained surface gold alone. Our miners hope yet to find a good quartz lead. The expiration of the Sioux treaty will open to settlement a beautiful and highly productive area of country, hitherto entirely unknown. Grass, water, and timbers of several varicties are found in abundance, and all of excellent quality; small fruits abound; game is plentiful. The valleys are well adapted for cattle raising or agricultural purposes, while the scenery is lovely beyond description. The flora is the most varied and exuberant of any section this side of California. In this respect it is a new Florida; it may prove to be a new Eldorado. The command is in good health and explorations are being rapidly conducted.

A VALLEY OF EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND MARVELOUS FERTILITY. BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION, WITHIN TWO MILES OF

SOUTH FORK CHEYENNE RIVER, Aug. 3.-We have reached this camp by a march of 45 miles to-day. I end by Charley Raynolds, a special messenger, the following summary of Gen. Custer's official report, as made to date, covering the history of the expedition from July 15, starting from Prospect Valley, Dakota. Leaving this point, the expedition moved in a south-west direction until it reached the valley of the Little Missouri, up which we moved 21 miles. The valley was almost destitute of grass, and we left it in search of a better camping ground, making a march of over 30 miles and a dry camp. In order to secure camp during our passage up the Little Missouri, we entered the Territory of Montana for a short time. From the Little Missouri to the valley of the Belle Fourché the country was generally barren and uninviting. The Belle Fourché was reached on the 18th of July, and good grass, water, and wood were abundant. From this point just west of the line separating Dakota from Wyoming we began a skirmish through the outlying ranges of hills. The country was a very superior one, covered with excellent grass, and having an abundance of timber, principally pine, oak, and poplar. On the 22d we halted and encamped within 40 miles of a prominent peak in Wyoming, called Inyan Kara, 6,600 feet high, which peak we ascended, lying over here one day. The expedition then turned due east, and attempted the passage of the Black Hills. After a short march we came into a most beautiful valley. "Its equal," said Gen. Custer, "I have never seen." Such, too, was the testimony of all those who beheld the panorama spread out before us. Every step of our march that day was amid flowers of the most exquisite color and perfume, some belonging to new or unclassified species. The total flora of the valley embraces 125 species. The water in the streams stood at 44. This beautiful vale was named Fioral Valley. We followed this valley to the top of the western ridge of the Black Hills, winding our way through a little park of great natural beauty.

A DIMINUTIVE INDIAN VILLAGE. During our march through the valley, we came to

a recent camping ground of a small party of Indians, and soon after discovered five lodges four miles beyond. To avoid a collision a party of Indian scouts were sent ahead to counsel with them. preceded by a guide bearing a flag of trace. Gen. Custer followed with an escort and, entering the village, assured them of his friendship and promised them presents if they would come to his camp. The village contained five men, seven squaws and fifteen children. The Indians promised to camp near us for a few days and assist us in our explorations. That afternoon three of them came to camp and secured the presents and promised to move their camp up near us in the morning to protect their camp from the Rees. Gen. Custer ordered a guard of soldiers to accompany them to their camp. but the Indians, who had not been acting in good faith, suddenly departed, and two scouts were sent after them with directions to request them to return, but to use no violence. The Indians refused, and one of them tried to wrest a gan from one of the scouts. The scout disengaged himself and fired his gun, wounding both the Indian and his pony, though probably not seriously. The Indian who was hit escaped, One Stab, the Chief, being brought back to camp. The Indian village, during the visit of the chief to camp, had packed up and departed. One Stab has recently returned from the hostile camp on Powder River, and says that the Indians lost 10 killed in the fight with the Bozeman Exploring Party. He remains with us three days longer, when he will take his departure and rejoin

GOLD FOUND IN PROMISING QUANTITIES.

On the 30th, we camped within four miles of the western base of Harney's Peak, which the next day Gen. Custer ascended with the engineers and a small escort. The peak was found to be the highest point in the Black Hills. Yesterday we moved to our present camp. This morning two companies under Col. Hart were disputched to extend our explorations in a southerly direction to the South Fork of the Cheyenne. To-morrow Gen. Caster with five companies of cavalry will endeavor to reach the same stream in a south-westerly direction from Harney's Peak, the wagon train remaining at or near the present camp.

In no portion of the United States, not excepting the famous Blue Grass region of Keatucky, have I ever found grazing superior to that which grows wild in these hitherto unknown regions. I know of no portion of our country where nature has done so much to prepare homes for husbandmen and left so little for them to do as here. Everything indicates an abundance of moisture within the space occupied by the Black Hills. Gold has been found in several places, and it is the opinion of those who are giving attention to the subject that it will be discovered in paying quantities. I have upon my table 40 or 50 small particles of pure gold, in size about that of a small pin-head. Most of it was obtained to-day from a single pan of earth, but as we have not remained longer at any camp than one day, it will be readily understood that there is no opportunity to make a satisfactory examination in regard to deposits of valuable minerals. Until further investigation is had regarding the richness of the deposits of gold, no opinion should be formed. Veins of what the geologists call "bearing quartz," crop out on almost every hillside. All existing geological or geographical maps of this region have been

The northward march begins in a few days from this date, and Gen. Custer expects to reach Fort Lincoln by the 31st of August.